Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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For the Recorder.

"The child, the pupil, and the citizen, are so many deposits trusted to parents, tutors, and magistrates."

There appears only one expedient resort for the maintenance of individual and national liberty, in a government which makes the popular will the rule of proceeding; and the resort is Education. This, however, implies an admission of certain principles of truth beforehand. It is always presupposed in instruction, that there are acknowledged truths on which it is founded, and with reference to which it is conducted. The education which is relative to the intellectual powers, implies antecedently admitted truths of reason and science.—And the culture which is distinctively termed moral, implies previously the acknowledgment of principles of conscience; and with christians, education is conducted with reference to christian truth, in connection with natural morality. In every one of its various departments, then, education is, as it were, the embelishing or clothing of the mind; and whether it be the more beautiful and costly, or more homely and useful garb which is bestowed; be it jewels or attire that is given, it is furnished from the wardrobe of truth, or from the repository of her treasures.

If, therefore, the rule of a government look toward education for its success in practice, it has respect so far, to a class of truths corresponding with, and anterior to education. Being intended for freedom, our system of government rests on truth, for the reason that it can be sustained only by means of education. And the particular class of truths it is founded upon, is that which the culture for freedom will demand, and presuppose the admission of. To know therefore the education requisite for freedom, is to know the pre-admitted truths on which the political system rests.

But it has been said that the required education for liberty is such culture, as may give the individual some weight of influence among men; and it has been shown that it must therefore include the formation of habits of virtue, and extend to the right discipline of the heart. In a free community, from the nature of things, the acquisition of legitimate influence will chiefly depend on the practice of goodness. Talents may excite admiration; genius and high enterprize may be lauded; but it will be selfishly; nothing puts the hearts of men in the power of any one, but their entire conviction that he is good. To men's minds, he who will have power over them, must be undeniably virtuous and benevolent. Napoleon, himself, deceived his followers; and the French people thought of nothing but of advancing themselves; and the gratification of the national selfishness was supreme in their thoughts when the "man of destiny" led them. Their enthusiam in his behalf, was only selfish, and any day might witness a transfer of their affection to the leader whose talents and ambition would seem to promise them the prospect of "the glory of the French nation," as they called their national masters, and bloody, though causeless, and fruitless battles. That people were ambitiously aggressive in all they did under the Emperor; does not this show that they loved themselves? That his victories were their own ambitions and selfish works! Napoleon was only the image on which the people thought they saw reflected the national glory. Hence their hearts were their idols, and were selfish in all their sacrifices for him. And now they do not love his memory, except as it serves to illustrate in their estimation, a false and spurious kind of glory. They would deify themselves; therefore they honor him. But it is otherwise with one whom mankind hold in real admiration; but whose fame is only equal to his virtue. The memory of Washington we revere; we delight in his character, and love his name. Surely of right it is, that his dominion in our hearts is entire; still, it is only equal to our conviction that in all his acts, the father of his country was greatly, wisely good.

No; true power over man is the reward of nothing but evident goodness, and undoubted virtue. Hence a scheme of education, having primary reference to virtue, is of the first necessity, in order to individual influence, and the prosperous operation of government in a free state. Therefore such a government, recognizing in its existence and operation the principles of truth, presupposed by moral culture, is built upon them, in an ultimate view; and therefore rests upon principles of the conscience. In having made goodness and virtue necessary to its own success, our political system has thus pre-supposed conscience in men, and ultimately appealed to it. It would appear then, that this is the foundation stone of the structure; and that freedom rests on conscience, according to the rule of the constitution.

It can hardly be said that the system recognizes christianity, as clearly as it does natural morality. An appeal to christianity is implied, only inasmuch as that is necessary to complete moral culture. The framers of the constitution, without doubt, had an eye to this divine scheme; for in calculating on the operation of their plan, they could not have overlooked the weight of influence it gives to the christian, by means of the natural and inalienable reverence for virtue. But of this we do not propose to speak, though we believe they reckoned upon it, and confided in it with hope.

But we infer only that if the truths of the conscience be fundamental in respect to a system of government, as they are the ultimate truths on which ours rests, the plan of education for freedom under that government, cannot justly overlook the conscience. It is both right and prudent that the same fundamental position be assigned to it in the system of instruction, that has been given to it in the political system. As to mere congruity and fitness of one thing to another, to which it is joined, the plan of education formed with reference to the constitution, should primarily regard the conscience, and cultivate its sensibilities and powers.

Since then, in presuming its upholders to be freemen, the first principle of our government supposes them to be inured to the habits of virtue which conscience enforces, and indoctrinated in the truths it sanctions, we are prepared to form a just opinion of the adequacy of the present system of instruction, as to freedom. For, (not to speak of the modification of it by some who aim to administer it in behalf of conscience,) the system of popular education takes no notice of the moral sense; except as it is appealed to now and then, when its aid is needed to enforce a temporary regulation. For the most part, the conscience of the young, the noblest attribute of humanity, the source of influence and character, is disregarded, and wholly uncultivated. Its very existence is, as it were, unrecognized, until something transpires which obliges the teacher to remember that his pupil is endowed with this divine quality.

But this is not all; for to neglect *conscience*, is equivalent, from the nature of the case, to despising its principles and dictates, just so far as the neglect extends. In effect then, by its mere neglect, the popular plan of education, trifles continually with conscience in the young, and despises the moral sense. But we were led to suppose, that, if adequate for freedom, it would have built its whole work on the conscience; have aimed to infix its truths, and strengthen virtuous habits; and have made this noblest characteristic of man the basis of culture. And since, instead of turning the divine faculty of conscience into a theme of ridicule by silent and constant neglect, only where an appeal to it cannot be avoided, it should have had primary regard to it, and embraced the careful culture of it; we therefore infer that the plan of popular education, as to mere liberty itself, is grievously defective.

And moreover, considered only politically, education cannot be less than a preparation for difficulty and temptation. It is, at the least, to fit us for trial. Hence again, the necessity that it be moral, and founded on the conscience. The feelings this imbues us with should receive assiduous attention, and the habits it would form should be chiefly strengthened. The pathway is dangerous, many times, in which the patriot is obliged to go, but to deviate in the least, is still more perilous.

The good instructor therefore, is well likened to a faithful guide through a region of uncertainty and danger; who does not only tell you "there may be a safer path through the wilderness before you, and it may be gained perchance, by exertion;" but who knowing of it well, tells you plainly "there is a way;" that it "conducts to the pleasant land of your wishes and hopes." Then he will go before you, and put you in the way. And if you are to cross swift torrents and dangerous, he will show you the firm foot holds, the distinct rocks which you may step on; and in fording the deeper currents of the way he will tell you where it is safe to do so.

The educator for freedom under the civil constitution we have fortunately inherited, is not satisfied with faintly intimating that there is a directing conscience in the human breast, placed there by God as his own representative. But first of all he assures us of it; he reveals to us this angel of Presence. It is not left then to mere chance, whether or not we know of, and gain the path of virtue, which is the only way to the high eminence of Liberty. He guides the youthful step discreetly; teaches the incautious where is safety, and to the aspiring shows where true honor is; and by attentive culture, forms the habit of discriminating between the courses which human fancy or passion may sometimes applaud, and the rectitude which the conscience of men will eternally approve. H.

From the New York Sun.

THE FIRST AND LAST VISIT TO THE DRAM SHOP.

Timothy Treusdall is the name we shall assign to a very worthy, thriving, and industrious mechanic of New York, who was a burthen to himself, a curse to his family, and a nuisance to society at large: in short, one of the most shameless and abandoned drunkards that ever took the measure of an unmade grave in a Gotham gutter. He was not weaned from his degrading propensity by the Temperance, or the Tract, or any other society. Their logic was labor lost on Tim, who would have uncorked the bottle amongst the quaking and thunders of Mount Sinai, and drained it by the crater of exploding Vesuvius. It was woman's love that cured him, and all women may get a just idea of their own importance in society from this story.

Though he had a wife and five beautiful children, Tim seemed to be unconscious of the fact. He neglected his work, squandered his earnings, which daily grew smaller and smaller, and spent his time at the pot house, till the nigh prostration of all his faculties, or the disgraceful words "No trust here!" warned him to seek the shelter of his wife's care and protection. His children could not go to school, because learning was dear and rum was cheap, the landlord dunned for his rent, and Mrs. Truesdall was obliged to keep the house, because she had no dress fit to appear abroad in, having pawned the last to pay the last fine imposed on her spouse by the Police Court. Misery, utter destitution and famine, stared the unhappy family in the face. It is impossible to exaggerate the picture even had we room and inclination.

Mrs. T. was a heroine, though not of romance. She loved her worthless husband, and had borne his neglect, the tears of her children, the gripe of famine, and the rail of the drunkard, without repining. Never had her exertions slackened; never had a harsh word passed her lips. At night when she put her children to sleep, she wept and watched for his coming, and when he did come, drunk, as usual, she undressed and assisted him to bed without a murmur of reproach. At last, her courage well nigh exhausted, she resolved upon one last desperate effort.

At night, having disposed of her three oldest children, she took her two youngest by the hand and bent her steps to the grocery her husband was accustomed to frequent. She looked into the window, and there he sat, in the midst of his boon companions, with his pipe in his mouth and his glass in his hand. He was evidently excited, though not yet drunk. Great was the astonishment of that bad company, and enormous Mr. Truesdall's dismay and confusion, when his wife, pale as marble, and leading two tattered and bare-footed babes, stepped up to the bar, called for three glasses of brandy toddy, and then set down by his side.

"What brings you here, Mary?" said he morosely.

"It is very lonesome at home, and your business seldom allows you to be there," replied the meek wife. "There is no company like yours, and as you cannot come to me I must come to you. I have a right to share your pleasures as well as your sorrows."

"But to come to such a place as this!" expostulated Tim.

"No place can be improper where my husband is," said poor Mary. "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder!" She took up the glass of alcohol.

"Surely you are not going to drink that?" asked Tim in huge astonishment.

"Why not? You say that *you* drink to forget sorrow, and if brandy has that effect, I am sure no living creature has so good an excuse for drinking as I. Besides I have not eaten a mouthful to day, and I really need something to support my strength."

"Woman! woman!! you are not going to give the children such stuff as that!" cried Tim, as she handed each of the children a glass of liquor.

"Why not? Can children have a better example than their father's? Is not what is good for him good for them also? It will put them to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry. Drink, my children; this is fire, and bed, and food, and clothing. Drink—you can see how much good it does your father." With seeming reluctance, Mary suffered her husband to conduct her home, and that night he prayed long and fervently, which he had not done before for many years.

The next evening as, O miracle! he returned with a steady step, he saw his oldest boy run into the house, and heard him exclaim, "Oh, mother! here comes father, and he is *not* drunk!" Tears coursed down the penitent's cheek, and, from that hour, he has not tasted strong drink. He had never been vicious or unfeeling, and, as soon as his emancipation from the thraldom of a debasing appetite became known, friends, employment and prosperity returned to him. As for Mrs. Truesdall, she is the happiest of women, and never thinks without pride, of her first and last visit to the dram shop.

THE PARAMOUNT NATIONAL INTEREST.

In a country like ours, where millions of acres, rich with the accumulated vegetable compost of centuries, invite labor and industry to a pursuit where an abundant reward is sure, agriculture is truly, (and should be so considered,) the chief interest of the nation. Commerce and manufactures are also weighty interests, and are principal constituents in the formation of national and individual wealth; yet they are artificial, and depend solely upon agriculture for a sure basis on which to rest.

When imprudence or unforseen calamities disturb the laws of trade, embarrass commercial operations, and depress the manufacturing and mechanical interests of the country, then all eyes are turned to the grainfields of the north and west, and the cotton plantations of the south, as the source from whence sure remedies for existing evils must come. When due proportions of sun and shower draw forth from the exuberant bosom of earth its varied treasures, and there are promises of abundance in the coming harvest, then, even in the darkest hour of commercial distress, the sunbeams of hope enlighten the future, and all are ready to exclaim, in view of anticipated abundance—

"Behold how brightly breaks the morning."

It is from the soil that the sure wealth of a nation established in a land with a climate and other natural advantages like ours, must be drawn; and it should be the ardent prayer of every patriot that the great interests of agriculture should ever be held paramount to all others.—That foolish pride which denies the nobility of manual labor, and urges thousands of yeomen's sons to engage in mercantile pursuits, should be discouraged. Many, very many, think it far more honorable to stand behind the counter in large cities and buy and sell the products of manufacturers, than to hold the plough or swing the scythe; and are ready to exchange the honest independence of the life of a farmer, for the precarious and vexatious pursuit of the merchant. That the latter is an honorable pursuit, we of course admit; but that it is more honorable than the former, we deny. Admitting then, that agricultural pursuits are as honorable as any other, what inducement can there be for the sons of farmers to leave the pure air and moral influence of the country, and bury themselves in the cares, and the moral and physical impurities of cities? The young farmer finds his labor, when connected with temperance, to be the best preventive, in the materia medica, of diseases of both mind and body; and as for independence, he can truly say—

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute."

and boast like Shakspeare's husbandman: "I am a true laborer. I earn that I eat, get what I wear, owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good, content with my farm, and the greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze and my lambs suck."

Again—

"I eat my own lamb,
My chickens and ham.
I shear my own fleece, and I wear it."

With these advantages, how can a young man "long debate which of the two to choose," the pure breath of heaven, or the smoky atmosphere; the prospect of brick and mortar, and the eternal rattle of carts and omnibuses; or the green woods, the golden harvest fields, and the sweet melody of birds.

History will bear us out in the assertion that in all ages, whenever the chief pursuit of a nation was agriculture, permanent prosperity marked its course—the morals of the people were of a high character, when judged of by the standard of the age, and the nation and individuals enjoyed more genuine happiness than fell to the lot of a commercial people. The happiest days of Rome were during that period of the commonwealth when, to be a good husbandman was considered a high honor, and when, like Cincinnatus, her rulers were invested with the purple, at the plough. When by foreign conquests wealth was poured into her lap, and agriculture was neglected for the barbarous pursuit of war, her people degenerated and the seeds of decay were planted. So it has been with other nations, when the agricultural interests were neglected; and Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" clearly traces out the prime cause of the degeneracy of Spain, in her conquest of Peru and discovery of its immense mineral wealth, in the sixteenth century. By this event large numbers of Spaniards were induced to leave their country to amass fortunes in this *El Dorado* of the western world, and the great wealth which the mines of Potosi and others poured into old Spain, introduced luxurious habits to the great detriment of agriculture and the consequent degeneracy of the people.

It is hoped that in this country, so well adapted to the pursuits of agriculture, it will ever remain the paramount national interest; and that while we foster commerce and manufactures, and all other avocations of general and individual utility, we may ever look to agriculture, as the great foundation upon which all rest, and the sure and inexhaustible source from whence our wealth and power are derived.

LOG CABINS AND THEIR OCCUPANTS

To the Editor of the Evening Star.

Below I hand you an extract from M. De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," which is the best description of the hardy freemen who live in Log Cabins that I have met with; and, by the way, this same work of De Tocqueville is a most clear and philosophical view of the political institutions of the United States.

"At the extreme border of the confederate States upon the confines of society and the wilderness, a population of bold adventurers have taken up their abode, who pierce the solitudes of the American woods, and seek a country there in order to escape the poverty which awaited them in their native provinces. As soon as the pioneer arrives upon the spot which is to serve him as a retreat, he falls a few trees and builds a log house. Nothing can offer a more miserable aspect than these isolated dwellings. The traveller who approaches one of them towards night-fall, sees the flickering of the hearth-flame through the chinks in the walls; and at night, if the wind rises, he hears the roof of boughs shake to and fro in the midst of the great forest trees. Who would not suppose that this poor hut was the asylum of ignorance and rudeness? Yet no sort of comparison can be drawn between the pioneer and the dwelling which shelters him. Every thing about him is primitive and unformed, but he is himself the result of the labor and the experience of eighteen centuries. He wears the dress and he speaks the language of cities; he is acquainted with the past, curious for the future, and ready for argument upon the present; he is in short a highly intellectual being, who consents for a time to inhabit the wild woods, and who penetrates into the wilds of a new world, with the bible, an axe, and a file of newspapers."

[*Democracy in America page* 316.

It may do for such as live in marble buildings, amid the allurements of wealth and what is called intellectual refinement, to sneer at the occupants of the lowly log cabin; yet it only betrays their own ignorance of the Government under which they live, and of the influence which the religion, the manners, and the customs of the noble race of men, so eloquently described in the above extract, exercise over the liberties and destinies of the country. They are the descendants of the pilgrim fathers who first pierced the wilds of America, and who, in the language of the historian of those days, "which way soever they turned their eyes, (save upward to Heaven,) could have but little solace or content in respect of any outward object."

It was in the midst of this western wild that they built their log cabins, and founded a settlement which was the germ of a great people. It was from these same log cabins that they offered up their prayers to the Most High, "for the glory of God, and the advancement of the Christian faith," and enacted for their own government "*such just and equal laws as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony.*"

The same spirit of freedom has been handed down from sire to son, and still burns in the bosom of the descendants of the early Pilgrims. What patriot can sneer at the occupant of a log cabin? What lover of his country does not revere the memory of the bold pioneers who laid the foundation of a Government which stood, and stands alone, without a parallel in the history of the world? For my own part I never pass one of those dwellings without inwardly saying "there is the abode of content and happiness, there dwells the spirit of true republicanism, which in times of national peril will ever be found the supporter of the principles of civil liberty, the representatives of that race of patriots who achieved the independence of the American provinces, and reared the standard of self-government;" and, above all, I cannot resist the recollection that, in just such an humble tenement was I born and reared, that my ancestors as far back as I can trace were tillers of the soil, the supporters of Democratic Republican principles, and the habitants of a log cabin. Hurra then, say I, for the log cabins! Give me no prouder heraldry than that; it is glory enough for

A WESTERN MAN.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey met on Tuesday last. We have received a copy of Governor Pennington's Message to the Houses. The following is what he says of the outrage perpetrated by the Van Buren party in Congress on the rights of the state. The spirit and tone of the Governor's language are such as suit the occasion:

"In the issue of this great struggle New Jersey has a deep interest. Her citizens have a common destiny with the rest of the Union; but while they share in common burdens, they intend also to share in common privileges. Firmly attached to the form of Government under which it has pleased a benignant Providence to cast their lot, they will be the last to withhold due allegiance to it, so long as they are permitted to enjoy those equal rights which a proper self respect demands. Recent occurrences have, indeed, awakened a feeling in the breasts of the great body of the People of this state, which a sense of wrong, deep wrong, inflicted without an apology, must always inspire. The present House of Representatives of the United States has denied to New Jersey a right which has never before been denied to any member of the Union, and which, under the Constitution, could never have been denied to her: the right of commissioning, according to her own laws, members to represent her in that body. This right is vital to the very existence of the Federal Government, and if its exercise be denied to any one of the states, no Congress can be constitutionally organized. The attempt to extenuate the enormity of this measure, by charging the state authorities with a violation of their trust, is an unworthy subterfuge. What has Congress to do with your state officers? Are not the People of the state competent to pass judgment on their own acts without the interference of strangers who have no regard to her laws and her institutions? If there be any question on that subject, let it be settled between those officers and their constituents. It is sufficient to command the respect of Congress in the first instance, that the commissions presented are genuine, and in form agreeable to the laws of the state. That this proceeding was a violation of all principle and usage, cannot be made more manifest than by the fact that it is the first instance of the kind to be found in the parliamentary history of the country or the world. During the three weeks in which this question was debated, no precedent, either in the records of this or any other country, could be furnished to justify it. I shall not again enter upon a defence of the course pursued in granting the commissions. That proceeding has been fully explained on a former occasion, and it has twice received the sanction of the People of the state. Further to discuss it would be an insult to that expression of public opinion from which there is no appeal. But I go beyond this point. Whatever differences of opinion might exist in reality, or be feigned for party purposes on that question, Congress cannot, within the legitimate exercise of its authority, go behind the seal of the state. They must recognise that, or there can be no return of members from the state at all. After that is recognised, and the members take their seats, then, for the first time, the subject is under the control and direction of the House. It has uniformly been so held in the House of Representatives heretofore, and it must and will be so held hereafter.

"The New Jersey case will, in all after times, be considered an invasion of the rights of one of the sovereign states of the Union, for the purpose of securing the power of a party. Fortunately for the country, it has had the effect to open the eyes of the People to the actual condition of their Government, and taught them the danger of confiding their interests to men who have lived too long in the sunshine of Executive patronage. The subsequent action of Congress in placing individuals, without warrant, and before investigation, in the seats, and that too while the commissioned members were absent under the authority of the committee, taking testimony to substantiate their claims, and the final decision of the House by a strict party vote, without hearing, or even so much as looking at the evidence, presents a scene of violence and wrong wholly without precedent or apology. If the treatment which New Jersey has suffered had been received at the hands of a foreign Power, war must have been the inevitable consequence. But she has been wounded in 'the house of her friends' —and a resort to force must have involved not only foes but friends. She has looked to peaceful remedies, and made her appeal to the justice and patriotism of the country, and all the signs of the times give unerring indication that the appeal has not been in vain. A great principle had been invaded, which affected alike all the states and all the people of the states, and it was eminently proper that their attention should be called to it in a manner adapted to secure their deliberate consideration.

"The subject, I am happy to say, has awakened a lively interest throughout the country. Nor has it been confined to any party. Many of the friends of the Administration have disapproved the whole proceedings at Washington. Indeed, all men who look beyond the present struggle, and have a desire to see peace and order prevail, cannot but view it as revolutionary and subversive of the very foundation of representative government. Several of the State Legislatures, with a spirit worthy of enlightened freemen, have boldly denounced the measure as an infringement of the rights of the States, and declared their determination to make common cause with us. The popular indignation has been expressed in many places, and by large assemblies of the People in various parts of the Union; but I recur with special gratifica-

tion to the solemn protest of fifty thousand of the intelligent freemen of New England recently assembled at Bunker Hill. "We protest," says the Declaration put forth on that occasion, "against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the union of the States, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, throughout the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is therefore bound to vindicate it."

"But, while we duly appreciate these grateful expressions of sympathy, let me remind you, gentlemen, that we have a solemn duty to perform. To us, as citizens of New Jersey, is committed in a special manner the vindication of her rights, and it becomes every Jerseyman to embrace the only mode prescribed by the Constitution to express his honest indignation and assert the sovereignty of his State. The citizens who could passively consent to see the seal of his State, which is the emblem of her sovereignty, prostrated in the dust, may justly be pronounced unworthy to enjoy the protection which it ensures. It is gratifying to believe that those who have thus violated our rights are likely to be deprived of the power to inflict further wounds on the Union; but, should a like encroachment be attempted under any administration of this Government, it will become the duty of the Legislature to convene an assembly of the People to consider measures of security and protection."

The remainder of the Message is devoted to local State interests. The Governor recommends abolition of imprisonment for debt, where no fraud is suspected.

Gov. Pennington has been re elected by the Legislature for the ensuing year, by a vote of 53 to 12—a signal and honorable proof of the approbation of his fellow-citizens.

From the Baltimore American.

Gen. Harrison's Speech,

AT CHILICOTHE.

At a recent great Convention in Chilicothe, Gen Harrison addressed the people for two hours and a quarter. His speech on this occasion, as on preceding ones, was eloquent and clear, expressing his opinions with frankness, seeking to conceal nothing, and defending himself with energy from calumnious charges without assailing others. He alluded to the general topics of the day—to the exclusive claim set up by the other party so unreasonably to the name of democracy, while the measures of the Administration were any thing but democratic. He spoke of Mr. Poinsett's Army Bill in connection with the imputation that he himself when in Congress had reported one equally objectionable. On this point Gen. Harrison drew the palpable distinction, which must be apparent to every one, between the two plans. "I admit," said General Harrison, "that there should be a well organized militia, but it should be under subjection to the *state governments*." Mr. Poinsett proposed to place it under the Federal Government. To any State Rights man and Jeffersonian democrat, the difference here indicated is so great that it could not possibly be greater under any construction of the Constitution.

There is another subject not adverted to before in any of Gen. Harrison's former addresses before the people, but which he dwells upon in this speech plainly and in a decided manner. The numerous slanders which had been circulated by his enemies, concerning his conduct at the battle of the Thames—the best fought battle during the whole war, considering all circumstances—rendered it proper that he should take some notice of the event. The order to the mounted infantry to charge upon the enemy was issued by General Harrison, because the British line was drawn up in *open* order, contrary to the usual mode. It showed great decision and military genius thus to change a preconcerted plan in order to take advantage of an error committed by the enemy; for it was not a part of the previously arranged plan that the mounted men should begin the fight by charging on the British line. But Gen. Harrison perceived Proctor's error in drawing up his men, and the subsequent manœuvre was adopted with a promptness that would have done honor to Napoleon.

But we will let Gen. Harrison tell the story in his own words—for he speaks as well as he fights:

"I feel some hesitancy," said General Harrison, "in referring to allegations that have been preferred against me in a military capacity. I have a delicacy in commenting upon acts in which I am personally interested. But I cannot well exculpate myself without doing so. I am the more reluctant to speak of these allegations, also, as I cannot refer to them without wounding the state of my adoption. But the occasion was not brought about by myself, and I am not responsible for its result. I am sorry to say that I have been calumniated from a quarter that I had no reason to expect. A member of the most dignified and honorable body on earth has been my traducer.—[The speaker here made a most happy and striking allusion to ancient Rome.—He remarked that long after the essence of freedom had departed, its image remained, for the Senate was still arrayed in unsullied purity and dignity, and was beyond the contaminating touch of power. The humiliation of the people of Rome did not arrive until those who had been honored with the office of Senators became panderers to the vices of a tyrant; when they acted as the scavengers of that tyrant, picking up from the vilest places calumnious stories to destroy the reputation of the faithful servants of the country, then it was that the Roman people were humbled and degraded.] Shall I make the application for you? Shall I say that this state, this city, has sustained the man, the Senator, who could stoop to meanness like this?

It has been said in your hearing, that the individual who now addresses you, while holding a commission, as Commanding General of the North Western Army, from the President of the United States, was so recreant to duty as to be two miles from the scene of conflict during a most important engagement. Never calumny carried so much devastation with it. It stabs the reputation of your Shelby and your Perry, who gave other and different statements. It would stab your country to the heart. And in any future war how seriously would it operate to her disadvantage? Look around you at the present state of the world, and is not its military character its great defence? Why was once a small Republic, scarce larger than this county, the terror of the largest empires? [He instanced Great Britain also, and other nations; and continued.] What would be the military character of our own country, if you strike from the lists of its heroes such illustrious names as Washington, and Wayne, and Greene, and Decatur, and Bainbridge? What a beautiful page of history would the following make, to be read by the monarchists of the world? And yet there is a citizen among you attempting to brand the West with similar infamy.

In the course of the last war, one army was given to the enemy by the basest treachery; while another, (if the history is to be read according to the traducers of my character,) was surrendered by the unfaithfulness of its principal officers. The Major General, the Colonels, all were so recreant to their duty as to entrust the entire command of the most important post to a young man, whose whole term of military service did not exceed four months. Even the illustrious Shelby, the Hero of King's Mountain, was passed by to make room for a mere stripling in war. Here is a history for a western man to read! Suppose I had entrusted the command to Col. Johnson. I would have been responsible for the result. But I *did not* give the command to Col. Johnson; I *did not* give him *any discretion* as to his course. And for more reasons than one. In the first place, had such discretion been extended to him, I should have been liable, by the laws of war, to be tried for unofficer like conduct by a court martial, and to be cashiered. Had I passed over, too, in so slighting a manner, Gov. Shelby, my second in command, and a veteran officer of the Revolution, and reposed so much confidence in a subordinate, if ever lightning flashed in a man's eye, it would have flashed from his; if ever thunder broke from human lip, it would have broke from his. But still for another reason, I did not submit any discretion to Col. Johnson. *He knew nothing about it.* He was no more capable of taking command of an army for battle, than either of you, gentlemen, who had not been instructed in the mechanism of a watch, would be put the wheels of that instrument together, and set it in motion. He was not competent, because he had no experience in war.

Having said this much of Col. Johnson, I must now say what I know of him that is good. His whole career, as I have previously remarked, did not exceed four months; and yet, while he was a member of the army, he served his country with unsurpassed fidelity. A purer patriot I never saw. During the campaign, when I took command of the army, he was a member of Congress, and all the time that could be spared from his duty there, he was in active service under my command; sometimes with one company, sometimes with two, and finally with a regiment. His wounds attest his bravery in the field, and if he had been killed in battle, or had died since, he would have deserved a monument to perpetuate his name.

The front rank is not usually the place for the Commander-in-chief. There is never but one event when the laws of war permit him to go into the foremost of the fight. When hope seems lost, and despair is settling upon his soldiers, then, and then only, is he to plunge into the hottest of the strife, to meet a glorious death, or achieve a victory. In no other case is his life thus to be perilled. And if he is always to be in the very front of the contest, leading on in person the advance troops, who is to see the interests of the various detachments of the army? All the orders of battle issue from him. When he sees one portion of those who are engaged in conflict too hotly pressed by the enemy, he must send them assistance from those in reserve. If, on the other hand, a detachment is retreating, another body of reserve must be sent to their succor. Thus his eye must be fixed upon all parts of the army, and he must be ready, at a moment, to provide for any emergency. You perceive, then, what must be the position of the Commanding General, for the security of his army.

If it were the fact, that the suggestion to charge upon the enemy by mounted infantry were made to me by Col. Johnson, it could not injure me. I must accept the suggestion and make it my order, or else it could not been forced.—And I also was responsible for the results, whatever they might be. Suppose how that it had not succeeded. Suppose the British troops, instead of continuing in open order as they were, and which alone induced me to conceive this project, had instantly closed into compact columns. How then should I have been acquitted for the tremendous sacrifice of life which must necessarily have ensued? Could I have answered upon my trial that it was not my fault, for the suggestion came from Col. Johnson? If I had, what would it have availed me? The answer would have come back—You, sir, were in command by authority, and you alone are responsible for acts like this.—And those very persons, who now claim for Col. Johnson the honor of the plan, would have been the first to have involved me in the disgrace of its failure. Surely it cannot be right to deprive one of the honor of the deed, the disgrace of which he would have incurred. But the suggestion *how* to charge the enemy, *never came from Col. Johnson.* It was entirely of my own conception. I had designed another plan for the battle, and had sent an officer to reconnoiter the position of the enemy. It was reported to me that Proctor had drawn up his troops in OPEN ORDER. This was so great an error, that I could with difficulty believe the British General had committed it, and told the officer who brought the return that he must be mistaken. Upon being assured, however, that such was the disposition of the forces under Proctor, I at once changed the mode of attack, and ordered Col. Johnson to charge with his mounted men. Had the troops of the enemy been drawn up in solid order, as they should have been, and as every one expected, I would as soon have charged with mounted infantry upon yonder row of brick houses.

You have been told, fellow-citizens, that I was two miles from the scene of action in the memorable battle of the Thames. Now I will here propose a bargain. If any one will show that I was *two miles* at any one time during the engagement from the front of the battle—that I was *one mile* from the front of the battle—that I was *half a mile* from the front of the battle—that I was *a quarter of a mile* from the front of the battle—that I was *one hundred feet* from the front of the battle—that I was *fifty feet* from the front of the battle—then I will give up the contest. But it is said that Col. Johnson did not *see* me. Neither did I see him. Can any one suppose, that because he did not see me through a thicket 200 yards wide, I was not there? Col. Johnson was on the extreme left, and I was on the extreme right with his brother James' regiment. Will any one come forward and swear that I did not finish the battle, and gain the victory, in advance of any point that Col. Johnson had attained to? I did so. For when he fell covered with wounds, and his troops were repulsed, I marched forthwith to the rescue, and in front of where he had fallen, I secured the conquest myself.

The following article is taken from the Philadelphia Sentinel, a leading Van Buren paper, and contains a most withering rebuke to the administration papers for the game they have been endeavoring to play off in the south, in reference to abolitionism. We beg leave most earnestly to commend it to the attention of several of the most prominent Van Buren papers in this state. Please read it and then look back upon your papers and think of your unwearied attempts to make an honest people believe that the whigs and abolitionists were the same.

Highland Messenger.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

William Pitt Fessenden, esq. member elect of Congress in Maine, is not, as we are informed, an abolitionist, but on the contrary has always expressed his opposition to the principles of that party.

We may as well take this occasion to say that we have not been able to perceive the truth and justice of the charge that the whig and abolition parties of the north are identical in their aims and efforts. We have not seen the proof that the abolitionists have any special affinity for either of the great political parties, or any expectation that the scheme of immediate emancipation would be promoted by the success of one or the other. Instances have occurred in which candidates for office regularly nominated have from their supposed leaning to abolitionism received the suffrages of anti slavery men; but this has happened on both sides, and has been a mere accident in the history of politics. It is notorious that the abolitionists as a body have no confidence in either the whig or administration parties. This is openly and frequently expressed through their presses and conventions, and in their nomination of candidates of their own for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We believe that after the speech of Mr. Clay last winter in the Senate, on the subject of slavery, the great body of the abolitionists would have given Mr. Van Buren their decided preference had the former gentleman been taken up as the rival candidate; and we do not suppose they have been materially conciliated by the nomination of Gen. Harrison, since in the event of the success of the whigs, the doctrines of Mr. Clay will be sanctioned and incorporated in the new administration of which he must be the hierophant and symbol.

As to raising the cry of abolitionism for effect at the south, we must pause a little and inquire what that effect may be, and whether honest men and patriots can have any hand in securing it. We may throw odium upon our opponents, and consolidate the south in support of Mr. Van Buren, by such trickery; but is that the end of it? Is that the ultimate effect? Is there no danger of deepening and strengthening the already too apparent jealousy between the great Northern and southern sections of our beloved common country? God knows we have perplexing elements enough already in our political problems, the greatest of which is diversity without disunion—and let us beware, lest in attempting to conquer a party, we blow up the Union. Let it not be deemed impossible that the south and north, now attempted to be arrayed against each other as parties, may, ere long come to be arrayed as nations, separate, independent and bitter antagonists.

TYRANNY OF MEHEMET ALI

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

The boasted civilization which Mehemet Ali has introduced into the countries under his away is entirely superficial, and has no origin whatever in any real improvement, or amelioration in the condition, or for the benefit of their respective population.

In Egypt the whole of the land belongs to the Pacha; besides himself there is no landed proprietor, and he has the absolute monopoly of every thing that is grown in the country. The following is the manner in which it is cultivated: Portions of land are divided out between the fellahs of a village, according to their numbers; seed, corn, cotton, or other produce, is given to them: this they sow and reap, and of the produce 75 per cent. is immediately taken to the Pacha's depots. The remaining 25 per cent. is left with them, with, however, the power to take it at a price fixed by the Pacha himself; and then resold to them at a higher rate. This is generally done, and reduces the pittance left them about five per cent. more; from this day they are to pay the capitation tax, which is not levied according to the real number of the inhabitants of a village, but according to numbers at which it is rated in the government books; so that in one instance with which I was acquainted, a village, originally rated at 200, reduced by the conscription to 100, and by death or flight to 40, was still obliged to pay the full capitation, and, when I went there, 26 of the 40 had been just bastinadoed to extort from them their proportin of the sum claimed. After the capitation comes the tax on the date trees, raised from 50 to 60 paras by the Pacha, and that of 200 piasters a year for permission to use their own water-wheels, without which the lands situated beyond the overflow of the Nile, or too high for it to reach, would be barren. Then comes an infinity of taxes, on every article of life, even to the cakes of camels' dung, which the women and children collect and dry for fuel, and which pay 35 per cent, in kind at the gate of Cairo and the other towns. Next to the taxes comes the *corvee* in the worst from, and in continual action; at any moment the fellahs are liable be seized for public works, for the transport of the baggage of the troops, or to track the boats of the Government or its officers, and this without pay or reference to the state of their crops.

When Mehemit Ali made his famous canal from Alexandria to the Nile, he did it by forcibly marching down 150,000 men from all parts of the country, and obliging them to excavate with their hands, as tools they had not, or perhaps could not be provided. The excavation was completed in three months, but 30,000 men died in the operation. Then comes the curse of the conscription, which is exercised in a most cruel and arbitrary manner, without any sort of rule or law to regulate it. An order is given to the chief of a district to furnish a certain number of men; these he seizes like wild beasts wherever he can find them, without distinction or exemption, the weak as well as the strong, the sick as well as those in health; and, as there is no better road to the Pacha's favor than showing great zeal in this branch of the service, he, if possible, collects more even than were demanded. These are chained, marched down to the river, and embarked amidst the tears and lamentations of their families who know that they shall probably never see them again; for change of climate, bad treatment, and, above all, despair, cause a mortality in the Pacha's army beyond belief; mutilation is not now considered an exemption, and the consequence of the system is, that from Assouan, at the first cataract, to Aleppo, you, literally speaking, never see a young man in a village, and such is the depopulation, that if things continue as they now are for two years more, and the Pacha insists on keeping up his army to its present force, it will be utterly impossible for the crops to be got in, or for any of the operations of agriculture to be carried on.

The whole of this atrocious system is carried into action by the cruelest means—no justice of any sort for the weak; no security for those who are better off; the bastinado and other tortures applied on every occasion, at the arbitrary will of every servant of the Government. In addition to this, the natives of the country are rarely employed—never in any office of trust—and the whole Government is entrusted to Turks. In short, the worst features of the Mameluke and Turkish rules are still in active operation; but the method of applying them is much more ingenious, and the boasted civilization of Mehemit Ali amounts to this—that being beyond doubt a man of extraordinary talents, he knows how to bring into play the resources of the country better than his predecessors did, but like them, entirely for his own interest, and without any reference to the well being of the people; and that with the aid of his European instruments he has, if I may say so, applied the screw with a master hand, and squeezed from the wretches under his away the very last drop of their blood.

Such is the state of these two countries. Syria is perhaps the worst off of the two; for the Egyptians, used to oppression, bear it without a struggle; whilst the Syrians, who had been less harshly treated in old times, writhe under and gnaw their chain. Mehemet Ali is now 71 years old.

PICTURE OF GLORY WHEN THE GLARE IS PAST.—INDIA.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Near midnight, when about retiring to rest, an order was received from the commander in chief to detach an officer and one hundred pioneers, for the purpose of collecting the wounded, and also such arms and accoutrements as could be found on the field of battle. This severe duty devolved upon me, as the other officers were laid up from the fatigue they had undergone throughout the day. Several palanquins belonging to the head quarters were kindly sent to bring in the wounded, as none of the public dooly boys could be procured—they having dispersed in search of plunder.

The scenes of woand misery I experienced during this dark and dismal night, in my progress over the field of battle amidst the carnage of the day, will never be effaced from my memory.

The groans and screams of the dying and wounded constantly struck my ear, as also the piteous wailings of the wives, daughters, fathers or sons of those who had fallen, or the cries of others in search of their missing relatives. With these heart-rending sounds were often mixed the wild execrations of the dying, who were attempting to repel the marauders who came for the purpose of plunder and rapine.

We found many bodies of our own soldiers in a perfect state of nudity, which plainly evinced they had not escaped those indignities offered to the dead and dying by the profligate followers of a camp.

Our enemies were treated in the same manner; the wretches who wandered over the field in search of plunder spared neither friend nor foe when there was a prospect of booty. We rescued a considerable number of the wounded from this lonely death, the most terrible to the imagination; but several of them had fallen victims to the cowardly assassins or the inclemency of the weather before we could afford them rescue or relief. The ground was soft clay, which had been saturated by the heavy rains and trodden into a quagmire by the passing and repassing of men, animals, and carriages; a misty, drizzling rain fell incessantly, and these circumstances rendered our toil exceedingly difficult and tedious. We had to wait a considerable time for the return of the palanquins from the field hospital, whither our wounded were conveyed, so that the morning dawned ere our task was completed.

The scenes which I witnessed in the hospital was scarcely less harrowing to the feelings than those in the field. Dr. A. and the rest of the staff employed all that skill and energy could suggest for the relief of the sufferers. I saw them perform several very difficult operations and amputations, and especially one on Lieut. H., whose knee was severely shattered. He sustained the operation with unflinching courage, but expired soon after it had been completed. Few, indeed, of those who received gun-shot wounds survived, for the fractures were generally so extensive as to bring on lock-jaw. Many young aspirants for military fame, dazzled by the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war," would have their ardor sadly damped by witnessing the scenes on the field and in the hospital of Madhedpoore.

PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Nomination Declined.—J. N. Reynolds, Esq. declined being a candidate for the New York Assembly. His reasons are given in the subjoined letter to the nominating committee:

New York, Oct 21, 1840

Gentlemen: I have received your note of yesterday informing me of my "*unanimous nomination by the New York County Convention to the Assembly of this State,*" in answer to which, I beg leave to state that, when I had the honor of being chosen President of the "Central Democratic Republican Committee of the Tippecanoe and other Harrison Associations of this city," and before assuming the duties of that station, I took occasion to state that I would, to the best of my abilities, perform the duties assigned me with a sole reference to the success of our common efforts, connected with which no motives personal to myself should be allowed to enter: that promise I have faithfully redeemed. In the aggregate, I have devoted more than two years out of the last three, amid the dust and heat of the political revolution which the People, with a deeply imbued love of liberty in their hearts, have now so nobly achieved over the imbecile and corrupt architects of ruin and misrule at Washington. During the whole of this period, that man does not live, with whom I have sought, either directly or indirectly, personal advancement.

True, I have known my name was before your convention, and when spoken to on the subject, I have held but one language—that I neither sought nor desired any nomination, and, if tendered, I would at once decide for myself.

In very respectfully declining the nomination, therefore, as a candidate for the Legislature, I beg to assure the convention that I am only pursuing a course in accordance with what my feelings have uniformly been; and I trust it will not be deemed incorrect to go one step further, and say, that there is no place of profit, of honor, of trust, in the city and county of New York, within the gift of the Executive at Albany, or that will be at the disposal of that pure patriot whom the People in their hearts have already elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic, that I will apply for or under any circumstances accept. The consciousness of having performed my duty is my richest reward; and could I desire more, I have it in the many testimonials of regard and confidence I receive from the great body of the People with whose efforts I have blended mine, and who, now that the victory is achieved, have no other desire than to see their Government wisely and purely administered.

Yours, truly,

J. N. REYNOLDS.

Riots in Baltimore.—Some disorderly occurrences took place on Monday night after the result of the city election was known, and in two or three instances individuals suffered personal injury. A young gentleman named Dallem returning home between eleven and twelve o'clock, encountered a riotous group at the corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, and was asked if he was not a Whig. Being under age and not entitled to vote, he said he was nothing and endeavored to pass on. Upon this he was attacked, and severely wounded by a cut under the eye, which severed the lachrymal duct and inflicted an injury which may prove very serious. Dr. Fonerden was called to the sufferer about 12 o'clock, and though aided by skilful hands, Mr. D. experienced much pain from this wanton outrage.

In the neighborhood of the Eutaw House, where the Whigs had gone in procession and afterwards dispersed, having been addressed by several gentlemen and congratulated on the prospects of Gen. Harrison's election, some disorderly persons collected and threw stones and brick bats. The gas light in front of the hotel was demolished, and several panes of glass broken in the front windows. The Globe Inn, a square below, received similar treatment from these Parthian assailants. We regret to learn that Mr. Bachelor, of the city Police, was severely wounded in attempting to arrest some of these disturbers of the peace.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle Extra.

Horrible Outrage at the Polls.—We learn from a passenger who come in the cars from Lancaster last evening, that Cameron's infamous blood hounds attacked R. W. Middleton, esq., the independent editor of the Lancaster Examiner, while at the Polls, knocked him down, jumped upon him and cut his face in the most horrible manner, the flesh was cut nearly off both sides of his face, and left his cheek and jaw bones nearly bare!

Three physicians were in attendance; and fears were entertained for his safety.

"Whiggery and Abolition."—This has been the incessant and united war cry of the locofocos ever since they began to "charge along the whole line" of the people. How wofully have they mistaken the intelligence, nay, the sense of the southern people! Having failed by their sophistry, and by their dinning reiterations, to show a "coalition of whigs and abolitionists," a last resort is tried—the *wretched forgery* so effectually exposed in another column of this paper. What honest man of any party, does not feel indignation boil within his breast! The party embodying in its composition so much moral depravity and rank corruption deserves a withering blow at the hand of every honest man.

Greensborough Pat:

The Mobile papers state that between two and three hundred buildings are now going up in that city—some of them on a grand scale.

Another Vile Trick.—A gentleman in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in the receipt of two copies of the Extra Globe, upon examining them a few days since, found them to differ widely. One was made up of matter for *northern* readers, the other for *southern*.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 12.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Electoral Ticket.

1. Col. CHARLES M'DOWELL, of Burke.
2. Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6. Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10. Col. WILLIAM L. LONG, of Halifax.
11. WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15. DANIEL B BAKER, of New Hanover.

Election to be held on the 2d Thursday of November, the 12th day of the month.

The Elections.

The election progresses gloriously for the Whigs. Our most sanguine anticipations are about to be realized. Already have the following states recorded their votes for the Hero of North Bend.

New York,	42
Pennsylvania,	30
Ohio,	21
Maine,	10
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
New Jersey,	8
Maryland,	10
Georgia,	11
Making together,	144

To these we may add, as certain, the following:

Massachusetts,	14
Vermont,	7
Delaware,	3
North Carolina,	15
Kentucky,	15
Indiana,	9
Michigan,	3
	66

Making in all **210** electoral votes; without counting Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, which states the Whigs are confident of carrying.

We can therefore adopt the words of our friend of the Petersburg Intelligencer, and say to the Whigs, "Rejoice—your country is saved—your liberties are secured—and each one of you may with pride say, 'I did my part in the glorious and patriotic work.'"

NEW YORK.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday last gives returns from all the counties in the state except six. The majorities are as follows:

For Harrison	22,046
For Van Buren	10,831
Whig majority,	11,215

The editor says, the table of the results of the election in the Empire State, we compile with great care from the returns which have reached us this morning by express and other sources. Remarks would be superfluous—our triumph is complete."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The result of the election in this state has been a matter of dispute; but accounts from Philadelphia and Harrisburg, almost all official, give to Harrison a majority of from two to five hundred; a small majority indeed, but still a majority.

In confirmation of the above, we have seen a letter from a gentleman in Petersburg, (a warm administration man,) written on Monday last, which says, "there can be no doubt, from all accounts, that New York and Pennsylvania have gone for Harrison, and that he is elected."

Virginia is still in doubt.

From TENNESSEE only eight counties have been heard from, viz. Sullivan, Washington, Hawkins, Greene, Carter, Johnson, Grainger and Knox; in which the majorities are:

For Harrison,	3,200
For Van Buren,	2,019
Whig majority	1,181

10,000 *cheers for Pennsylvania back again! and* 10,000 *times* 10,000 *broad hurrahs for the immaculate editors of the Standard!!*

I wonder what those inspired gentlemen think *NOW* of the *THUNDER* of Pennsylvania's chariot wheels? Can they imagine it gifted with the same soul stirring influences, as when from the Olympian heights it rolled down upon them in a flood of glory a few days ago?

I should very much like to know
Why they gave such a duce of a crow,
I should very much like to know, O!
I should very much like to know. T. H.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Hillsborough, Monday Morning, November 9, 1840.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

The People Triumphant!!!—and Harrison elected!!!

Maine, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio lead the way; and New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia and Georgia, are following in the same glorious career.

North-Carolina will prolong the shout, accompanied with Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c.

Giving to the Hero of Tippecanoe at least

230 Electoral Votes!!!

We have pleasure in laying before our readers this morning the following intelligence, embracing all the returns received in the Presidential Election. It will be seen that Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland have gone for Harrison; and it is probable that New York, New Jersey and Virginia have done the same. While New Hampshire is the only state known to have gone for Van Buren.

CONNECTICUT.

In this state full returns have been received, Harrison's majority is 6373—being a Whig gain since April of 1841.

RHODE ISLAND.

In this state the Whigs have a majority in every county. The whole number of votes were—

For Harrison,	5157
For Van Buren,	3181
Harrison's Majority,	1976

Four years ago Rhode Island voted for Van Buren.

MARYLAND.

In Maryland, Harrison's majority is 4731, being an increase of 1047 since the last presidential election.

VIRGINIA.

Sixty eight counties have been heard from, in which the majorities in the aggregate are—

For Harrison,	13639
For Van Buren,	12618

So far, therefore, Harrison is 1021 ahead. The vote in this state will probably be very close, but the Whigs appear confident of carrying the state.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Key Stone state, it appears, has also gone for Harrison. Returns supposed to be correct give him a majority of 855.

OHIO.

At the late election for Governor in Ohio, Corwin, the Whig, received a majority of 17,000 votes; but the returns for electors show that Harrison's popularity in his own state is even greater than Corwin's. Old Tip's majority in Ohio will not be less than 20,000.

NEW YORK.

In this state the election was held three days, the 2d, 3d, and 4th. Complete returns have been received from no part of the state except in the city. It seems that the gross attempt, by falsehood and forgery to cast odium upon the leading Whigs, was worse than a failure. The Van Buren majority in the city is considerably diminished; and from the spirit manifested in the interior the Whigs appear sanguine of carrying the state by a sweeping majority—at least 20,000.

NEW JERSEY.

The election in this state took place on the 3d and 4th. Few returns have been received, but the state has almost certainly gone for Harrison.

MAINE.

Returns from 21 towns show a nett Whig gain since the September election is 294. A letter from the Chairman of the State Central Committee says, "we have thus far outdone all our calculations, and the prospect now is that we have swept the state by a large majority."

GEORGIA.

In Augusta the vote stood for Harrison 708, for Van Buren 344. No other returns received.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Seventy towns have been heard from; enough to show that the state has gone for Van Buren, by a somewhat larger majority than at the state election in March last.

Thus goes the fight; of 11 states from which accounts have been received, *one* only has manifested a willingness to sustain the present iniquitous administration. North-Carolina, we trust, will not be backward in rendering her verdict of condemnation on Thursday next. To the polls, then, freemen of Orange, and manifest your regard for your rights and your liberties.

The above was issued in an extra on Monday last; since then we have received the following intelligence, which confirms all that we then stated. **Gen. Harrison is elected** by an overwhelming majority.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer
Tuesday, November 10.

After the most severe struggle, of which the political history of this country gives an account, the Whig Party have achieved a most signal victory, and the demon of Loco Focoism has bit the dust.

The Empire State has done gloriously—Harrison's majority there is already 11,000, and the probability is strong that it will reach 15,000.

The Key Stone State, after a struggle of unparalleled severity, has given the Hero of Tippecanoe her electoral vote by a small majority.

Maine has redeemed the fair promise which her late elections gave to the Whig Party of the United States, and has cast her vote for Old Tip, by a majority of 1000 votes.

Georgia has outdone all her outdoings, and gives the Farmer of North Bend a majority of 8000.

VIRGINIA.

The result of the election in the Old Dominion still hangs in the greatest doubt, and no man can conjecture what it will be.

From a table published in the Intelligence, of returns from 103 counties and towns heard from, the majorities are

For Harrison,	9152
For Van Buren,	9146
Harrison's majority	306

Twenty counties to hear from.

From the Raleigh Register Extra.
Baltimore, Nov. 8, 1840.

MR. GALES—*Dear Sir:*—It is now reduced to an absolute certainty, and all parties concede it, that Pennsylvania has given her vote for Gen. Harrison by 523 majority: All private letters received this morning from Harrisburg confirm it, and the Van Buren party in this City give it up. Maine has given her vote for Harrison by about 1100 majority.

Yours truly, in haste,
C. MAUCH.

Philadelphia 8 P. M. Nov. 7, 1840.

The *official* news of Pennsylvania is all in, with the exception of four small counties, and all doubt is dispelled. "Pennsylvania has given her 30 electoral votes for Gen. W. H. Harrison" by a small majority. The hopes of the Locos were raised this morning by a report from Clarion county of 1004 majority, but the official vote is in—713 votes—which secures the state for the Whigs.

Your friend,
F. BLACKBURNE.

MAINE.

The news from Maine puts it beyond doubt, that Gen Harrison has gained its 10 electors.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas
Augusta, Nov. 3 1840.

Maine has given her vote for Harrison and Tyler. Old Kennebec—God bless her—has covered herself with glory. We have given nearly 3600 majority. Augusta 314 majority. Hallowell 515. Every town almost has given a gain. Maine has been true to her integrity. We have had a (tremendous contest.) The Loco office-holders fought desperately, but it was no go—the people must rule.

NEW JERSEY.

The Broad Seal of New Jersey Vindicated.—Again, and now with more emphasis than ever, the people of New Jersey have expressed their opinions upon their *so called* members of Congress, as well as upon the course of the government in general.

Six Whig members of Congress are elected, the whole SIX, whom New Jersey fairly elected two years ago, five of whom the House rejected.

J. B. Aycrigg.	*J. P. Randolph,*
J. P. B. Maxwell,	*C. C. Stratton.*
Wm. Halsted,	*T. Jones Yorke.*

We do not see how the six Van Buren men calling themselves members, can well again show their heads in the House.

Petersburg Intel.

GEORGIA.

The Charleston Courier says—We have made our calculation from a slip kindly forwarded us by the editors of the Augusta Chronicle, and a few other sources, and the result is that in 47 counties the Harrison electoral ticket is ahead of the Van Buren ticket by 6205 votes. The whig papers calculate on 8000 majority.

Whig Victory in Florida.—Letters from Tallahassee, dated the 23d October, announces the complete success of the Whig party in Florida. In Leon county, in which Tallahassee is situated, the Whig ticket, headed by Gov. W. P. Duval, succeeded by 100 majority. West Florida has elected *all Whigs*. It was not believed that the Locos had elected a single Senator, and not more than 6 or 7 out of 29 of the other branch of the Territorial Legislature. Florida has felt the scourge.

Register.

THE FORGERY.

In addition to the explicit letter of Gen. Harrison in our last, exposing the iniquitous attempt of the Van Buren party, to identify him, by means of a forged document, with the Abolition party, we find the following in the Cincinnati papers of the 27th ult. This Card shows that Gen. Harrison is not afraid to disavow any connection with the Abolitionists, in a free state as well as in the South, and notwithstanding the Ohio election was to take place three days afterwards. Here's a fearless and true friend of the South!

Register.

To the Editor of the Republican:
Cincinnati, October 27, 1840.

Dear Sir: I have furnished you with a handbill, purporting to be issued from the office of the Emancipator of New York, containing a letter, under the date of the 21st of September, directed to me and signed by Arthur Tappan, J. Leavett, and H. Dresser, and an answer to that letter, purporting to be signed by me dated in this city on the 2d of October, 1840.

I have never in my life received a letter from the above named persons, either conjunctively or individually; nor did I ever address either the letter signed with my name, or any other letter, to them or either of them. The whole is a vile fabrication, totally destitute of the least foundation in truth. The letter which enclosed the handbill to me is left in your possession, and it has the New York postmark upon it, and was opened by me in the presence of Mr. E. P. Langdon, the Deputy Postmaster.

Yours truly.
WM. H. HARRISON.

We find the subjoined letter also, on the same subject, in the New York papers, addressed by Arthur Tappan to Col. A. Hamilton:

Dear Sir: I have received from you a slip of a Cincinnati paper, containing a correspondence said to have taken place between myself and two other individuals and General William H. Harrison, with a request from you to me to state, whether the alleged correspondence is authentic, which I now cheerfully do, and assure you that I never put my name to any paper addressed to General Harrison, nor have I ever received any communication from him on the subject of *abolition, or in reference to any other matter.* I therefore unequivocally declare that *any* correspondence, published or otherwise, as having passed between us, is a most unwarrantable *forgery.*

Your ob't servant,
ARTHUR TAPPAN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, November 2.

By the packet ship New York, Captain Barstow, arrived this morning from Liverpool, we have London papers to the evening of the 7th of October, and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive.

By this arrival we have very late intelligence from Egypt, Syria, and India. The dates are Alexandria Sept. 23d, and Bombay August 29.

The report of the bombardment of Beyrout turns out to be correct. Admiral Stopford arrived in the harbor on the 9th of September, bringing intelligence of the Pacha's rejection of the terms proposed to him. Soon after, the Turkish fleet made its appearance, and Admiral Stopford went on board the Turkish admiral, and it was agreed to land the troops.

The next morning the steamers took the transports in tow for that purpose. As they neared the shore the Egyptian troops were seen marching down and taking position, and orders were given to fire upon them, which was done with great precision.

Under cover of this fire the Turkish troops were landed about 8 miles from Beyrout. While they were disembarking, the forts began firing on the ships, whereupon a general fire was opened in return.

The troops, as soon as they were landed, proceeded to construct fortifications.

On the 13th orders were given to reduce Djibail, a small village about 10 miles from Beyrout, in which was a strong castle, garrisoned by some 300 Arnaouts. After a heavy cannonading the fortress was stormed, but the assailants were repulsed with severe loss. In the course of the night, however, the garrison escaped, and on the 13th Djibail was taken possession of.

After this the mountaineers began to pour in, and, as fast as they arrived, were supplied with arms.

Meantime the bombardment of Beyrout continued. On the 14th Soliman Pacha sent a flag of truce, asking a suspension of hostilities for two days, which was refused.

On the 16th, the Egyptian troops having all departed for the mountains, the firing upon the town ceased, after causing considerable injury; and as many as 1,000 individuals are reported to have perished by the combined effects of the fire and the falling of the ruins. Only two shots were returned by the town, without, however, causing any damage. The flags of the American, Danish, Spanish, and Greek consuls continued flying on the ruins of their respective consulates on the 20th, notwithstanding that these functionaries had withdrawn themselves.

The American consulate had suffered most by the bombardment and the subsequent pillage of the valuables and furniture by the Egyptian troops. The stores of the British merchants had likewise been ransacked. The British consul was in the British camp, with Commodore Napier. His lady with the lady of the American consul, and Mr. Kilbie, a British merchant, proceeded to Cyprus, in the United States corvette Cyane.

On the 19th of September, the Edinburgh and Hastings were the only ships at Beyrout, stationed there to prevent communication with Alexandria by sea. The Princess Charlotte, with the Powerful, Ganges, Thunderer, Wasp, Cyclops, Gorgon, Hydra, Phenix, the Austrian admiral Bandiera in the Medea, with the Guerriere, Walker Bey in a Turkish ship of the line, with an Ottoman frigate, an Egyptian frigate and yacht, with some store ships and other small prizes, were at anchor at Djouni or Anourata Bay, about nine miles from Beyrout, as also two Austrian steamers just arrived with eight hundred Ottoman troops from Constantinople, and Izzet Mehemet Pacha, the newly appointed Viceroy of Egypt.

On the 20th the allied troops were at Djouni, under the command of Commodore Napier. The force consisted of 6,500 Turks, 1,500 British marines, 250 Austrian marines, and 3 000 mountaineers, besides the British artillerymen, &c.; in all about 12,000. Ibrahim Pacha, with 15,000 men, occupied the range of mountains immediately above the allied encampment.

At Alexandria, on the 21st, the Pacha was continuing his perparations for resistance—erecting fortifications and sending supplies for his troops in Syria. The garrison of Bagdad had revolted in favor of the Pacha.

China and India.—No intelligence had reached Bombay on the 28th of August of the arrival of the expedition at Canton. Admiral Elliot arrived at Singapore on the 16th of June. He immediately seized four Chinese junks lying in that harbor, but soon after released them. The admiral sailed for China on the 18th.

No later intelligence had been received from Canton than we have had here.

The Anglo-Indian government was about engaging in a war with Nepaul, and it was believed that war with Sinde and Beloochistan would also be unavoidable.

It was reported that Khelat had been retaken from the English.

Aden was again attacked by the Arabs on the 5th of July, but they were again repulsed.

The relations between the Anglo India Government and the ruler of the Punjaub were becoming more and more involved and threatening. Another war in prospect.

CANTON, June 5.—The English were lying quietly at Macao. The Canton market was cleared of teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The expedition had not arrived. The last seen of it was at Pulo Sopata, on the 13th ult.

By advices received at Bombay, the Nepaulese were in a state of insurrection. The rebels amounted to 8000. They marched on the capital, and blockaded the British President and his escort in their houses. The Government of India is making the most active preparations to send a force into Nepaul as soon as the abatement of the rainy season will permit.

As the King was passing the quay of the Tuileries on the 15th at 6 o'clock, a musket was fired at him. He escaped unhurt. The assassin was seized. His name is Darmes. He denied that he had any accomplices.

The Grain averages continued to fall. The duty on Wheat was 21s. 8d. per quarter, and on Flour 13s. 0 4d. per barrel.

The aspect of political affairs had produced an unfavorable effect on the cotton market. There had been a decline in prices of all descriptions of fully 1-8d. for the last fortnight.

The following are the sentences of the Court of Peers on Prince Louis Napoleon and his fellow prisoners:

Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in a fortress.

Count Motholon, 20 years detention; Voisin, 10 do; Mesonan, 15 do; Parquin, 20 do; Bouffet Montauban, 5 do; Lombard 20 do; Forestier, 10 do.

Second Rank—Bataillia, 5 years detention; Aladenize transportation for life; Laborde, 2 years detention; Desjardins, acquited; Galvani, do.; De Lambert, do.; Bure, do.

The Bulletin des Lois of the 30th Sept. publishes the Royal Ordinance, opening in the department of war an extraodinary credit of 51.647,000f to cover the urgent expenses accruing from the increase in the effective force and material of the army, which had not been provided for by the Chambers during their last session. The clothing and articles of encampment figure in the items for a sum of upwards of 13,000,000 of franks, and the outlay for the purchase of cavalry horses amounts to 9,600,000. The same official publication contains the Royal Ordinance of the 28th of Sept. decreeing the formation of the aditional battalions of Chasseurs, of 1,280 men each.

Col. Worth and two companies of the 8th Regiment of Infantry have arrived in Florida. 150 Dragoons have also arrived there. An armistice to continue 30 days has been entered into with the Indians by Gen. Armistead. Some of the Chiefs had promised to come in and hold a talk. The St. Augustine News states that Gen. Atkinson has been severely stricken with paralysis.

Governor M'Donald, in his message to the Georgia Legislature, recommends "that a day be fixed for the resumption of specie payments, allowing the banks a reasonable time to prepare for it, and that such penalties be annexed to their refusal as will insure their compliance.

The exact majority in this state for Mr. Morehead as Governor, according to an official report in the Raleigh Star, is 6,060.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 29th ult. after a short illness, the Rev. JAMES SMITH, of the Baptist Church, in the 57th year of his age. The deceased was highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

Died, in this county, on Saturday morning 7th inst., after a prolonged and painful illness, Miss. NANCY M. COX. In the death of this truly amiable young lady, society has been deprived of an exemplary member, the Methodist E. Church of one of its brightest ornaments, and her relations of an affectionate relative. Beloved by all who knew her, surrounded by friends, relatives—every thing to attach her to this world, she has been snatched from all these in the spring-time of life; and yet she met death unterrified and unalarmed; her distressed and sorrowing friends have the consoling reflection and every assurance that their loss is her gain.

"Pious, patient, affable of mind,
Happy in life, and yet in death resigned."

[Communicated.]

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
12 Thursday,	6 54	5 6	
13 Friday,	6 55	5 5	
14 Saturday,	6 56	5 4	
15 Sunday,	6 56	5 4	
16 Monday,	6 57	5 3	First 2 7 48 morn
17 Tuesday	6 58	5 2	Full 9 0 36 after.
18 Wednesday	6 59	5 1	Last 16 3 38 morn
			New 23 8 56 after.

Equity Sale.

Thomas Moore's Petition to Sell Real Estate.
September Term, 1840.

By virtue of a decree made in this case, I shall offer for sale, on the 5th day of December next, before the store of N. J. King & Co. in Chapel Hill, on a credit of one and two years, the Brick HOUSE in the village now occupied by Miles Davis. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
November 10 47—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Robert Jones and Robert D. Bumpass, vs. *Henderson Bumpass.*

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of five weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise Judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the case heard *ex parte.* Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*
Price Adv. $4 50. 47—5w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840.

Polly Taylor, vs. *Elisha Taylor,* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*
Price Adv. $4 50. 47—6w

A CARD.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 46—

Look at this!

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Orange county, September term, 1840, I shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Edmund Herndon, deceased, on Wednesday the 2d day of December next.

36 likely Negroes,

of both sexes and of different ages. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

WM. NICHOL, *Adm.*
October 19. 45—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

From the Tennessee Mirror.

Chang and Eng—the Siamese Twins.

Mr. Editor:—In a late excursion though the state of North Carolina, I made it convenient to pay a visit to the celebrated Siamese Twins, who I found at their own residence in Wilkes county, 18 miles N. E. of Wilkesborough; and believing it might be interesting to your readers, I thought I would give you a short account of those singular but very interesting individuals. They are attended by a very polite and interesting gentleman named Harris, who seems to have the particular charge of the Twins. To him I first gave myself an introduction; he is an Irishman by birth, but educated in England. I found him very polite and his treatment to me was quite courteous. I then introduced myself to the twins *Chang* and *Eng;* found them highly intelligent, bland and open in their manners, and very interesting in their conversation. In politics they are entirely Whig—spend their opinions freely, though in moderation. They have taken the necessary steps to become naturalized, that they might enjoy the right of suffrage and citizenship—which right of suffrage, they for the first time exercised in he contest for Governor—each one casting his vote for Morehead.

These men seem to be the production of one of nature's wildest freaks, and perhaps the only instance of a living double man in the world. In many things they appear to have but one mind, yet they are two men perfect and distinct, except the ligature that binds them together.

They have never been known to disagree in sentiment on any subject, their likes and dislikes are invariably the same. If you speak to one they are apt both to answer if neither is engaged in conversation—yet, while you are conversing with one the other is frequently conversing with another person on a different and quite opposite subject.

They are fond of active life, engage frequently in sporting with guns, at which they are pretty keen; they are very industrious and can do almost any kind of work upon a farm. They were born in the year 1814, in the kingdom of Siam, which is situated between the Chinese and Burmese empires. They left that country and came to America in the year 1829, and since that time have travelled almost over the whole of the United States; they have been in Tennessee but never have travelled through it, but are anxious to make a tour through it, provided the Legislature would pass an act giving them liberty pass through without the payment of tax. They are united together by a ligature about 5¼ inches in length and eight in circumference, formed at the extremity of the breast bone of each and extending downwards to the abdomen. The upper part of this ligature is strong and cartilaginous, the lower part soft and fleshy and contains a cavity, thus making a communication from one to the other; they are about five feet one or two inches high; they do not seem to be in each others way, and whatever movement is made by the one is so quickly responded to by the other that it seems as though they were both moved by the same impulse.

They very seldom speak to each other, but this is by no means surprising when it is recollected that they have always been placed in the same circumstances, and that their sphere of operation has been limitted by the same butts and bounds. They never have been known to oppose each other in any way, and perhaps present the only instance to be found on earth of two persons living together twenty-six years without even the appearance of strife or contention; they have been the subject of great speculation among the literary, the scientific and the curious, but all medical and scientific men who have examined them, agree that a division of the ligature that binds them together would be as certain and sudden death as the division of the head from the shoulders. It is said they have serious thoughts of marrying, and thus more fully dividing the sorrows and doubling the joys of life. On the whole, they are one of the most interesting spectacles we ever looked at, and think them well worthy of public patronage. Yours, &c.

From the Kanawha Patriot.

Novel Adventure.—Was arrested by Mr. Huddleston, about twenty-five miles from this place, a youth and two negroes, travelling in a small wagon, under suspicious circumstances, and brought into Charleston. Upon examination it was ascertained that the youth was a female, dressed in man's apparel. She appears to be about 20 years of age, delicate, and not very homely, and passed under the name of Wm. Kelland. When we were introduced in her domicil by the jailor, she gave us her name as Martha Chandler, a resident of Dinwiddie county in this state, and lived about 25 miles from Peterburg, and five miles from a place called Rock Run. Says her parents are dead, and she has been residing with her sister on a small farm, her interest in which she sold to raise money for this adventure.

One of the negro fellows was dressed as a female. He is a brightmulatto, gave his name as Jacob, and says he is the property of Burwel Elder. Charles is black, and says he is the property of Widow Gregg, or Green, all residents of Dinwiddie.

Miss Martha's object was to take up her residence in this county, hire the negroes at the salt furnaces, and live on the proceeds of their wages. She appears, from the conversation we had with her, to have just awoke to the heinousness of her crime, which she at once promptly confessed. The simple and unvarnished story she tells, induce us to believe that, with her, crime is a novelty. If she has friends in Dinwiddie they should at once come forward to her aid. This adventure will prove a lesson to her, even if she escape the just punishment of her crime.

Reverses of Fortune.—The U. States Marshal who has just completed the census of Cincinnati, mentions these incidents:

I met a man who had ruined himself by intemperance and was subsisting on charity, that I knew in Pittsburgh in the year 1815, owner of a fine property and store worth $50,000 at that time. The property alone, I have no doubt, would since have brought $150,000.

I found in the person of a day laborer in one of our foundries, a man who had once owned a large iron establishment in Scotland, on the Cannon side. He had become involved with others, and rendered thereby insolvent. My sympathies were the more strongly excited here from the simple dignity which forbore repining or complaint the family manifested in the case.

I found also the widow of a distinguished professor in an Eastern college, who was at the time eating her humble supper with her daughter, under such circumstances of penury, that their very table was formed of a *board laid across an old barrel.*

I have found in the city two cases of disparity of age between the oldest and youngest brother, worthy of notice. In one instance the oldest brother was 69, the youngest 25. In the other when the father was living, and aged 73 years, one brother was 46 and the other 2.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS! NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.
Black, Drab, and Fashionable. } CASSIMERES.
SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.
Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.
French, German, and English, } MERINOES.
Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the firm of O. F. Long & Co. are requested to call at the Store of J. Webb, jr., & Co., and settle by cash or note, by the first of January; after that time all accounts remaining open will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

O. F. LONG & Co.

October 29. 45—

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT,
20 Kegs of NAILS By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14 43—

Cast-Iron Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Foundry, six miles north east of Hillsborough, a quantity of One and Two Horse Moulds.

JOHN WILKINSON.

October 23. 45—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)
5 Cases SHOES—Comprising,
Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Bushin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

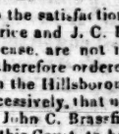
October 23. 44—

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of GEORGE NEASE, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; He, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JACOB NEASE, *Ex'r.*

Obtober 20. 44—



Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday the 14th instant, a sorrel HORSE, six years old last spring, with a blaze face, white hind feet, flax mane and tail, with a few roan hairs, and a spot under his belly. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him at my house, in Orange county, one mile and a half from Corbet's store; and any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received by the subscriber. Letters may be addressed to Prospect Hill, Caswell county

SPIVY HENSLEE.

October 28 45-3w—

Notice.

AT August term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JOHN SOUTHARD, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon. He, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES SOUTHARD, *Ex'r.*

October 20. 44—

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to incorporate a Company to construct a Turnpike Road from Raleigh by way of Hillsborough to Greensborough.

September 30. 41—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Chesley P. George's heirs v. *Zachariah Trice and others.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50 41—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

James Webb agent of the Bank of Cape Fear v. *William L. Durham's heirs at law.*

Petition to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv $4:50 41—6w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

For Sale,

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard,
Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Corn Juices, very good, &c

A PARKS.

June 17. 6—

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER

September, 1840. 38—

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do, do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for OverCoats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane.
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED, That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this county shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

August 28 36—3m

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wörstenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 91—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1840.

Samuel Wortham v. *Thomas Burton.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv $2 80. 37—3w

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills,
Beckwith's Anti dispeptic Pills
Indian Elixir for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
R. S Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps, Sparms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.
Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond,* and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person co
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 29—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82—

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsborough Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—61

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and it variably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of STRONG MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 185 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sheluff, Midway, Davidson.
James H. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 99—13m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1840.

James Whitsitt v. *Joseph Freeland.*

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1840.

Wm. Holt and others, vs. *Nicholas Holt and others,* } Petition to sell Land.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Jacob Holt, deceased, David Corner and Milly his wife, Henry Cobe and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

J. WEBB, *C. M. E.*

July 20, 1840.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

June 3. 24—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until ordered to be discontinued—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year